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ordinarily charges clients separately for such expenses.

- (c) In determining the reasonableness of the fee sought for an attorney, agent, or expert witness, the administrative law judge shall consider the following:
- (1) If the attorney, agent, or witness is in private practice, his or her customary fee for similar services, or if an employee of the applicant, the fully allocated cost of the services;
- (2) The prevailing rate for similar services in the community in which the attorney, agent, or witness ordinarily performs services;
- (3) The time actually spent in the representation of the applicant;
- (4) The time reasonably spent in light of the difficulty or complexity of the issues in the proceeding; and
- (5) Such other factors as may bear on the value of the services provided.
- (d) The reasonable cost of any study, analysis, engineering report, test, project, or similar matter prepared on behalf of a party may be awarded, to the extent that the charge for the service does not exceed the prevailing rate for similar services, and the study or other matter was necessary for preparation of the applicant's case.

 $[46\ FR\ 48209,\ Oct.\ 1,\ 1981,\ as\ amended\ at\ 58\ FR\ 21544,\ Apr.\ 22,\ 1993;\ 59\ FR\ 30531,\ June\ 14,\ 1994]$

§826.7 Rulemaking on maximum rates for attorney fees.

- (a) In addition to increases based on cost of living (see §826.6), attorney fees in some or all of the proceedings covered by this part may also be increased beyond the statutory cap of \$75 if warranted by special factors (such as limited availability of attorneys qualified to handle certain types of proceedings). The Board will conduct any rulemaking proceedings for this purpose under the informal rulemaking procedures of the Administrative Procedure Act.
- (b) Any person may file with the Board a petition for rulemaking to increase the maximum rate for attorney fees by demonstrating that a special factor(s) justifies a higher fee. The petition shall identify the rate the petitioner believes the Board should establish and the proceeding(s) or types of proceedings in which the rate should be

used. It should also explain fully the reasons why the higher rate is warranted. The Board will respond to the petition within 60 days after it is filed, by initiating a rulemaking proceeding, denying the petition, or taking other appropriate action.

[58 FR 21545, Apr. 22, 1993]

§826.8 Awards against the Federal Aviation Administration.

When an applicant is entitled to an award because it prevails over an agency of the United States that participates in a proceeding before the Board and takes a position that is not substantially justified, the award shall be made against that agency.

Subpart B—Information Required From Applicants

§826.21 Contents of application.

- (a) An application for an award of fees and expenses under the Act shall identify the applicant and the proceeding for which an award is sought. The application shall show that the applicant has prevailed and identify the position of the agency in the proceeding that the applicant alleges was not substantially justified. Unless the applicant is an individual, the application shall also state the number of employees of the applicant and describe briefly the type and purpose of its organization or business.
- (b) The application shall also include a statement that the applicant's net worth does not exceed \$2 million (if an individual) or \$7 million (for all other applicants, including their affiliates). However, an applicant may omit this statement if:
- (1) It attaches a copy of a ruling by the Internal Revenue Service that it qualifies as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3)), or in the case of a tax-exempt organization not required to obtain a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service on its exempt status, a statement that describes the basis for the applicant's belief that it qualifies under such section; or
- (2) It states that it is a cooperative association as defined in section 15(a)